

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 49-57 (3-3). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 55-63 (4-4). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 42-51 (4-4). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 52-60 (11-8). CLEVELAND: Moderate. 60-72. Occasional rain. Temp. 46-57 (3-3). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 54-61 (11-8). Yesterday's temp. 56-60 (1-7).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

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## Warsaw Bloc Asks Foreign, National Troop Reductions

PRAGUE, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact countries today called for a reduction of troops in Europe, including both foreign troops and the national armies of European countries.

The statement appeared to be the first official suggestion by the pact that national as well as foreign troops should be included in mutual East-West troop reductions.

Last May Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev called on Western powers to test Soviet intentions on ways of reducing troop levels and armaments in Central Europe, but diplomats were left wondering whether he envisaged reduction of national forces as well as those from elsewhere.

The West considers that a reduction only in foreign troops would weaken Western defenses more than Eastern ones, since American troops would have to travel much greater distances to reach Central Europe in an emergency than would the Russians.

2-Day Summit

The statement on troop reductions came in a long declaration at the end of the Warsaw Pact's two-day summit meeting here and contained an indication that the Soviet Union and its allies do not consider that discussion of the issue should be purely on a NATO-Warsaw Pact basis.

The method of solving this problem cannot be the sole affair of existing military-political units in Europe. An appropriate consensus of opinions could be reached on the form of negotiating this question," the declaration said.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been awaiting a reply from Moscow on whether it is willing to begin exploratory talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe. Last November it designated former NATO Secretary-General Manlio Brosio to go to Moscow for preliminary soundings, but no invitation for him to make the trip has been forthcoming from the Kremlin.

Security Conference

Much of the declaration was devoted to a call for speedy progress toward an all-European security conference—a long-sought Soviet objective.

It said the pact leaders made a positive evaluation of East-West relations in Europe. In particular it cited West Germany's treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, the Berlin agreements and West Germany's negotiations with Czechoslovakia on a treaty to improve relations.

In the light of the improved situation in Europe, the Warsaw Pact leaders "expressed their conviction that a European security conference is necessary and feasible."

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British Set Parole For Spy Vassall

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Britain has decided to parole one of its most famous convicted spies, William Vassall, eight years before his prison term is to expire, a government spokesman said today.

He said the parole board recommended that Vassall, a former Admiralty clerk, be released next autumn and that the home secretary approved the decision.

Vassall, 46, was convicted in 1962 of selling British secrets to the Soviet Union and sentenced to 18 years in prison. He has been eligible for a parole since 1968.

The sources said the French did not participate in the meetings, and would not reveal the site or the mechanism.

It was noted here that Mr. Kissinger's meetings with the North Vietnamese began before the departure of Ambassador Henry Tran Van Xuong.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## 'Compliments of the IRA' Belfast Telephone Center Blasted Before Its Opening

HELFEST, Jan. 26 (UPI).—A bomb destroyed a new multi-million-dollar telephone exchange center in Belfast tonight, an army spokesman said.

The bomb, containing 100 pounds of gelignite, demolished the new exchange center building, which was to open shortly, the spokesman said.

A post office spokesman said the bomb was delivered to the exchange in a package addressed to the manager. A note inside said, "Bomb-compliments of the IRA" (Irish Republican Army).

The building was evacuated and one of several soldiers posted to guard entrances was slightly injured by flying glass when the bomb went off, an army spokesman said.

British troops stationed only 50 yards away from the scene of the explosion, at the junction of Grosvenor Road and the Protestant Sandy Row, immediately sealed off the area.

Meanwhile, bomb explosions in Castlewellan and Newry today killed one civilian and seriously injured a second.

The Castlewellan blast took place at a police station and a

# Kissinger Offered Pullout by Aug. 1; Hanoi, Viet Cong Rebuff Nixon Plan

## Proposal Is Termed 'Maneuver to Deceive'

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Jan. 26 (NYT).—The Vietnamese Communists made it plain today that President Nixon's peace plan was unacceptable.

The North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks here accused the President of having uttered "brazen" threats of war in his television speech yesterday, which it called a "perfidious maneuver to deceive the American electorate in an election year."

The Viet Cong delegation, meanwhile, called the Nixon proposals for a cease-fire and new elections in South Vietnam a scheme for maintaining U.S. puppet governments in Indochina.

The statements were tantamount to a rejection, although the Viet Cong delegation said it was reserving its formal reply for tomorrow's session of the peace conference, when the Nixon plan is to be submitted officially.

The plan will be the first new proposal for a general settlement to be put before the conference by the United States since Oct. 8, 1969, when a five-point plan outlined by Mr. Nixon in a television speech the day before was introduced.

That plan called for a cease-fire, a new Indochina peace conference, a timetable for troop withdrawals, a political solution "that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people" and the immediate release of war prisoners.

The Nixon plan presented last night differs from the 1969 plan primarily in proposing a six-month timetable for withdrawal and prisoner release, in specifying that this period would end with an election and in pledging the resumption of President Nguyen Van Thieu's term before the voting. Another new element was Mr. Nixon's offer of a simplified alternative: a withdrawal and cease-fire that would leave the political problems to be worked out by the Vietnamese themselves.

The North Vietnamese have offered arrangements to guarantee the security of departing U.S. troops, but have refused a cease-fire applying to South Vietnamese troops while the Thieu government remains in office.

Observers here were totally surprised by the news of Henry A. Kissinger's 13 secret meetings in Paris.

The one occasion when there was active speculation about such a meeting came last July 12, when Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security, paused here on his way home from his then still-secret visit to Peking. But he appeared to snub an open invitation by the North Vietnamese, and the U.S. delegation denied knowledge of any such encounter.

In fact, Mr. Nixon revealed, Mr. Kissinger did meet with Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief delegate, and presumably also with Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Communist Politburo.

French Foreign Ministry officials today declined to comment on the encounter. In Niamey, Niger, where President Georges Pompidou was on a state visit, it was reported that the meetings had been suggested during a talk between Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Mr. Kissinger at the United Nations in the fall of 1969.

The sources said the French did not participate in the meetings, and would not reveal the site or the mechanism.

It was noted here that Mr. Kissinger's meetings with the North Vietnamese began before the departure of Ambassador Henry Tran Van Xuong.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu, speaking on national radio half an hour after President Nixon disclosed the contents of secret discussions between the United States and Communist representatives at the Paris peace talks, implied that the South Vietnamese had had no such discussions themselves, but he endorsed the latest American proposals.

Mr. Thieu spoke in Vietnamese, and no official translation of his remarks was immediately available here. Most of Mr. Thieu's speech concerned his proposal to resign one month before a new internationally supervised general election that would include the Communist political forces in Vietnam.

Mr. Thieu made an election proposal on July 11, 1969, but did not specify then who would control the electoral machinery, or even that the elections would concern the presidency.

But in his speech and in a communique released by the South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Mr. Thieu said that a presidential election to be organized and run by an independent body comprising all the political forces of South Vietnam, including the Communists, would take place in the six-month period between an agreement and the withdrawal of all American and allied forces that President Nixon proposed.

"One month before the presidential election takes place," the communique said, "the incumbent president and vice-president of South Vietnam will resign" and the executive responsibilities

will be taken over by a committee of the National Assembly.

Mr. Thieu said that a presidential election to be organized and run by an independent body comprising all the political forces of South Vietnam, including the Communists, would take place in the six-month period between an agreement and the withdrawal of all American and allied forces that President Nixon proposed.

Valletta, Jan. 26 (AP).—Government sources confirmed today that Prime Minister Dom Mintoff will go to Rome tomorrow evening or Friday morning for talks with British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington.

British-Maltese talks on the British presence in Malta were adjourned last Friday in Rome.

Meanwhile, talks between a British Defense Ministry delegation and Maltese government officials on telecommunications connected with the proposed defense agreement continued here.



Henry Kissinger at White House briefing yesterday. Behind him is presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler.

## Thieu's Ouster Called Reds' Main Condition

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—President Nixon's closest foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, reported today that last August the United States offered North Vietnam the complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam by Aug. 1, 1972, plus a general cease-fire in exchange for the release of U.S. prisoners of war.

In response, Mr. Kissinger said, the North Vietnamese asked the United States, among other things, to oust or "change" the government of South Vietnam as a prerequisite to ending the war.

Mr. Kissinger, who President Nixon disclosed last night had made 13 trips to Paris for secret meetings with Vietnamese Communist officials, today amplified Mr. Nixon's latest eight-point peace

Text of Nixon's message on Vietnam—Page 2.

proposal. He spoke at a lengthy White House news conference as part of Mr. Nixon's plan to publicize the secret negotiations, which are deadlocked, like the publicly conducted Paris talks.

Mr. Kissinger said the offer of a troop withdrawal by Aug. 1 was made at a secret meeting with North Vietnamese officials in Paris last Aug. 18. This was the first time the White House had disclosed it had offered a fixed date for withdrawal.

He said the main obstacle in negotiating with Hanoi and the Viet Cong remains their insistence that the United States replace the Saigon government of President Nguyen Van Thieu either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Kissinger said the United States was not prepared to do that, and asserted that the Communists "want us to achieve for them what they have not been able to accomplish themselves"—the overthrow of South Vietnam's government. He also said that the Communists had demanded that the United States withdraw all military and economic aid to South Vietnam, including the army's weapons.

President Nixon disclosed last night in his televised speech that President Thieu and Vice-President Tran Van Huong had agreed to resign a month before internationally supervised new elections were held. They would be open to the Viet Cong.

Nine-Month Limit

The President said that following the U.S. offer of "the complete withdrawal of U.S. and allied forces within nine months after an agreement on an overall settlement," North Vietnam rejected the plan on Sept. 13 and "continued to insist that we overthrow the South Vietnamese government."

Mr. Kissinger said today that North Vietnam's position was that Washington should set a date for withdrawal regardless of whether there was a prisoner exchange and that this would be a one-sided, U.S. pullout.

He characterized Hanoi's demand for the pullout of both U.S. troops and all aid to Saigon as a "prescription for unilateral withdrawal. North Vietnam, he said, was getting between \$800 million and \$1 billion in aid.

Mr. Kissinger said the Nixon administration was not bound to any political structure for a future South Vietnamese government.

"Our principle has been that we want a political evolution that gives the people of South Vietnam a genuine opportunity to express their preference," he said. "We have searched our souls and tried to come up with a proposal that seems free to us."

Importance Emphasized

He said that Mr. Nixon's proposal of elections in South Vietnam after the resignation of President Thieu was "not just a trivial proposal" but of pivotal importance in that country's political future.

Hanoi, he said, wanted the United States to replace South Vietnam's present government and agree to a replacement structure that would virtually insure a Communist takeover.

"They have further asked us—and we don't want to be forced to prove it—to directly overthrow the South Vietnamese government," he said.

Of North Vietnam's nine-point counterproposal to President Nixon's plan, Mr. Kissinger said seven had been reduced to manageable proportions, but two key issues—withdrawal and South Vietnam's political future—remained.

Of Hanoi's demand that the United States withdraw all military and economic aid from South Vietnam—including arms (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## The U.S. Proposal's 8 Points

This is the full text of the U.S. proposal for a negotiated settlement to be presented at the Paris peace talks today:

1. There will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of all U.S. forces and other foreign forces allied with the government of South Vietnam within six months of an agreement.

2. The release of all military men and innocent civilians captured throughout Indochina will be carried out in parallel with the troop withdrawals mentioned in Point 1. Both sides will present a complete list of military men and innocent civilians held throughout Indochina on the day the agreement is signed. The release will begin on the same day as the troop withdrawals and will be completed when they are completed.

3. The following principles will govern the political future of South Vietnam: The political future of South Vietnam will be left for the South Vietnamese people to decide for themselves, free from outside interference.

There will be a free and democratic presidential election in South Vietnam within six months of an agreement. This election will be organized and run by an independent body representing all political forces in South Vietnam which will assume its responsibilities on the date of the agreement. This body will, among other responsibilities, determine the qualification of candidates. All political forces in South Vietnam can participate in the election and present candidates. There will be international supervision of this election.

4. Both sides will respect the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina and those of 1962 on Laos. There will be no foreign intervention in the Indochinese countries and the Indochinese peoples will be left to settle their own affairs by themselves.

5. The problems existing among the Indochinese countries will be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's affairs. Among the problems that will be settled is the implementation of the principle that all armed forces of the countries of Indochina must remain within their national frontiers.

6. There will be a general cease-fire throughout Indochina, to begin when the agreement is signed. As part of the cease-fire, there will be no further infiltration of outside forces into any of the countries of Indochina.

7. There will be international supervision of the military aspects of this agreement including the cease-fire and its provisions, the release of prisoners of war and innocent civilians, the withdrawal of outside forces from Indochina, and the implementation of the principle that all armed forces of the countries of Indochina must remain within their national frontiers.

8. There will be an international guarantee for the fundamental national rights of the Indochinese peoples, the status of all the countries in Indochina, and lasting peace in this region.

Both sides express their willingness to participate in an international conference for this and other appropriate purposes.

There were indications that until the last 24 hours, not even Mr. Thieu knew the details of the secret negotiations referred to by Mr. Nixon. Even today, press spokesmen for the American Embassy here said they did not have a full text of Mr. Nixon's speech.

Mr. Thieu made an election proposal on July 11, 1969, but did not specify then who would control the electoral machinery, or even that the elections would concern the presidency.

But in his speech and in a communique released by the South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Mr. Thieu said that a presidential election to be organized and run by an independent body comprising all the political forces of South Vietnam, including the Communists, would take place in the six-month period between an agreement and the withdrawal of all American and allied forces that President Nixon proposed.

## Mr. K's Clandestine Travels: A Plane Here, an Airport There

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Henry Kissinger disclosed yesterday that he made his clandestine trips to Paris for private Vietnam peace talks by transferring from one plane to another several times and by landing at a little-used airport near the French capital.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's Assistant for National Security Affairs, said he did not want to go into extensive details on his trips to Paris over a 30-month period because "we may want to do it again."

But he did say he generally flew to American military bases, apparently in Europe, transferred once or twice and then, through the cooperation of French President Georges Pompidou, would end up "at some little-used airfield near Paris."



ON THE RECORD—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, with Vice-President Tran Van Huong (left), leaving a Saigon TV station after taping a speech in which he offered new national elections and his resignation.

indications were that several of the Kissinger trips were made in government jets that are not part of the blue-and-white presidential fleet.

Mr. Kissinger described the North Vietnamese with whom he negotiated in Paris as "tough."

Asked by reporters his reaction to the North Vietnamese he has met, the President's national security adviser said, "I like them personally. I respect them."







## Democratic Candidates Still Critical

## Nixon Speech Wins No Converts

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—President Nixon's eight-point peace plan speech last night has made no converts among leading political figures, it became clear today.

Opponents of the war said he had added nothing except to report publicly a formula that they predicted would not work and that the Vietnamese Communists have ignored since October.

Mr. Nixon's supporters hailed his report as showing that he has in the words of Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, "repeatedly done all that he could reasonably and honorably do."

Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., a Democratic presidential candidate who strongly opposes the Indochina war, said in Chicago that the President's plan "will not work."

"North Vietnam wants a date set for withdrawal," he continued.

"President Nixon wants an agreement first. There's a great difference between offering to set a date and setting a date."

Sen. McGovern proposed that a bipartisan Senate commission, which would include himself and other leading opponents of the war, be established to inspect the record of the "alleged secret negotiations" carried on by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, and the North Vietnamese in Paris.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, another candidate for the presidency, said, "Obviously, we all welcome a new initiative on the part of the President to end the war. I would hope that the other side would respond in that spirit."

But Sen. McGovern said he saw no reason why Hanoi would accept it. "I hope I'm wrong," he said. "Viewed from their point of view, they want a unilateral deadline and then negotiations."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey said that if Mr. Nixon could make political gains by ending the war, then the Democrats would have to accept it in the greater interest of peace, and campaign on other issues.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., a presidential candidate who has supported Mr. Nixon on the war, said in Jacksonville, Fla., that he approved of the President's proposal. He called them similar to his own.

He said that Mr. Nixon had laid a useful foundation for his trip to China next month and said he hoped that the President would ask Hanoi to use its good offices to help free prisoners and get a cease-fire.

"The President," Sen. Jackson said, "by revealing the various meetings that have taken place, has made it clear that while all the debate was going on about fixing a date, he was in fact suggesting a fixed date for withdrawal of our forces."

## JDL Slogan Used

## Two Fire Bombings in N.Y.; Woman Killed, Hurok Hurt

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—A 27-year-old woman was killed and at least six other persons, including cultural entrepreneur Sol Hurok, were injured today in a fire started by an incendiary device in Mr. Hurok's office.

About the same time, another incendiary device exploded a few blocks away in the offices of Columbia Artists Management, Inc., which, like Mr. Hurok, has brought Russian cultural stars to the United States.

Shortly after the fires broke out, the Associated Press and the National Broadcasting Company received anonymous phone calls saying the two incendiary devices had been detonated.

"These two organizations are responsible for bringing Soviet culture to the United States at the same time that Soviet culture is responsible for the deaths and imprisonment of Soviet Jews," the male caller said.

"Never again" is the slogan of the militant Jewish Defense League headed by Rabbi Meir Kahane. The league had informed the news media it would hold a news conference to discuss Soviet performances in the United States today. Later it canceled the conference while denying responsibility for the incidents.

In Jerusalem, Mr. Kahane said the persons responsible for the fires are "insane." "It isn't the first time our slogan has been used," he said. "I think the people that did this are insane. What else can I say?"

He said anyone who uses the JDL slogan and "I know our group wouldn't do this."

The building where Hurok Enterprises is located was evacuated.

The dead woman was identified as Miss Iris L. Jones, 27, a receptionist in Mr. Hurok's 20th-floor office suite.

Authorities said she was one of three women overcome by smoke inhalation in a room some distance from the fire. She was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital, where two other persons from the Hurok office were under intensive care.

Mr. Hurok, 53, suffering from smoke inhalation, was released after treatment at another hospital.

No injuries in 24 fire.

The fire at Columbia Artists was confined to a ground-floor reception room and no injuries were reported. Fire officials said a witness reported seeing a person throw "something" into the front hallway of the building and an explosion followed.

Mr. Hurok, who was born in Russia and came to the United States shortly after the turn of the century, was the first to negotiate the presentation of Russian ballet, in the United States when the cold war began to thaw in the 1950s.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles Bray said of the fire: "If these acts were directed against U.S.-Soviet cultural exchanges, they must be deplored by everyone who has an interest in better relations among peoples in the world."

The bombings were the third and fourth in the city in four days.

A small fire bomb was hurled through a window of the United Arab Republic tourist offices early Sunday without causing much damage.

On Monday, a pipe bomb went off in a stairwell behind the Portuguese Airways ticket office on Fifth Avenue. No one was injured in that blast, which police said could have severely hurt anyone standing nearby.

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SNOW IN VENICE—A thin layer of the powdery stuff covered gondolas near St. Mark's Square yesterday after clouds dumped snow on much of northern Italy.

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## Huge Damage To U.S. Seen In Dock Strike

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson said today the West Coast dock strike has enormously damaged the economy and will sabotage the government's whole effort for recovery unless Congress acts right now to end it.

"We do not have a settlement in prospect today. Our only prospect is more damage, more suffering and more and more accumulated despair on the part of the nation and its affected citizens," Mr. Hodgson said.

He went before the Senate Labor subcommittee to urge quick approval for a forced settlement as proposed by President Nixon last weekend. The proposal calls for an immediate resumption of work followed by a settlement within 40 days to be imposed by a three-man board of arbitration.

Mr. Hodgson's remarks were prepared before the parties in the dispute agreed yesterday to resume negotiations next Monday.

"This proposed legislation comes after enormous damage to the economy last year and threats of even greater damage in the future," Mr. Hodgson said.

"Since April we have lost at least 25 million bushels of wheat in sales to Japan. This wheat is valued at \$40 million. We are losing more each day as the strike continues."

Congress, however, was showing no sign of urgency. Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, D., N.J., said in advance of Mr. Hodgson's appearance that he still believed the dispute could be settled by the negotiations scheduled to resume Monday.

On Friday, he will be taking up his post in Tokyo at a time of intensified economic competition between the United States and Japan.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren declined reports that Mr. Nixon was dissatisfied that Mr. Meyer had not been a tougher negotiator in economic talks with the Japanese.

Mr. Warren said Mr. Meyer will return to the State Department for reassignment.

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## Medical Students in Madrid Ignore Invitation to Return

MADRID, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Medical students at Madrid's troubled university today ignored a call by the rectors to return to classes after last week's violent clashes between students and police.

The rectors' offer, made earlier today, to lift suspension orders on 4,000 medical students received a mixed reaction, with many students angry that none of their demands for academic reforms have so far been met.

But some students at the medical school were thought to be anxious to return to classes because they feared they may lose scholarships and other financial grants if the boycott continued.

One third-year student outside the medical school said today: "We have no intention of returning to classes yet. The rectors said we could return if we wanted to—well, we don't want to until our other demands are granted."

The Madrid campus was quiet today after last week saw the worst student disturbances in Spain for three years. The unrest was sparked by the dismissal of some 4,000 medical students who were boycotting classes to press demands for academic reforms.

In Barcelona, the strikes there spread, to idle almost all of the city's 35,000 university students. United Press International reported. As in Madrid, Barcelona students are unhappy over new study plans and what they call the high-handed way university authorities have been treating them.

Elsewhere on the Madrid campus, groups of students met in lecture halls to discuss the present situation and try to reach a decision on whether to abandon their strikes in sympathy with the medical students.

Meanwhile, the university rector met the medical school dean, Jorge Tamarit Torres, and asked him to convene a meeting of

faculty administration officials as soon as possible to arrange for the return of normality to the medical school.

11 More Quizzed in Kidnapping

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 26 (AP).—Police have arrested a Catholic priest and 10 workers for questioning about the kidnapping last week of industrialist Lorenzo Zabala, informed sources reported today.

Among those detained, the sources said, was Felix Vergara Zurutuza, 41, parish priest in Sibar, Mr. Zabala's hometown. The 44-year-old industrialist was kidnapped Jan. 19 by Basque guerrillas and released five days later after 183 dismissed workers at Mr. Zabala's company were required.

Police sources said the new arrests were apart from 20 persons being questioned by police in Bilbao in the case.

50 White MPs In Rhodesia Plan Strategy

SALISBURY, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith led ruling Rhodesian Front members of Parliament today to discuss the work of the British commission testing opinion on the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian independence settlement.

The suddenly called meeting of the 50 white members of the 66-seat House of Assembly was also expected to plan strategy for the front's own submission to the commission, due to be given early next month.

As the members of parliament assembled for the secret meeting, the commission, headed by Lord Pearce, was having a public session with leaders of the multi-racial center party to hear its views on the settlement proposals.

One of the African members warned British that the country's 520,000 Africans do not trust Mr. Smith and his all-white government.

The warning came from Edward Wabanga, a vice-president of the Center party, whose leadership gave a qualified "yes" to the proposals during a two-hour hearing with Lord Pearce and his senior commissioners here.

But there were wide-ranging reservations among both the party's European supporters and its handful of African MPs, though the consensus appeared to be that the proposals must be taken up to avoid the threat of worsening racial tension.

Britain Firm on Accord

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The British government is not prepared to scrap its provisional independence agreement with Rhodesia at this stage despite hostile African reaction to the settlement plan, Parliament was told today.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, speaking in a Rhodesia debate, also made it clear that the government wants the Pearce Commission, testing black and white Rhodesian opinion on the proposed settlement, to carry on its work in Rhodesia.

The Labor opposition tonight forced a protest vote in the House of Commons against the British government's Rhodesian policy but was defeated on a technical motion by 294 votes to 266, a government majority of 28.

Mosbacher Slated For Madrid Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Noted journalist Emil (Bud) Mosbacher, who has been U.S. chief of protocol for the Nixon administration, is soon to be named by the President as U.S. ambassador to Spain, it was learned today.

Mr. Mosbacher will replace Ambassador Robert H. Hill, who resigned to run for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in New Hampshire.

Mr. Mosbacher, who will be 50 in April, is a graduate of Dartmouth College and an outstanding figure in yachting circles, having sailed in the America's Cup race. He has been a director of the National Life Insurance Co., Abercrombie and Fitch Co., and United Merchants and Manufacturers Inc. and a member of several banking firms.

Nixon Has Meeting With Dutch Premier

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—President Nixon conferred in the White House today with premier Barend W. Biesheuvel of the Netherlands.

Mr. Biesheuvel flew to Washington earlier today from Miami, where he had spent the night. Before that he had spent time in Curaçao and Surinam, autonomous parts of the Dutch kingdom in the Caribbean and in South America.

5 Indicted in N.Y. In Big Robbery At Hotel Pierre

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—A grand jury yesterday indicted five men arrested earlier this month in the New Year's weekend robbery of a fortune in gems from the Hotel Pierre, but the indictment left a mystery about some details of New York City's biggest hotel pickup.

One indictment charged Donald Pauling, 46, and Benjamin Franklin with possession of stolen property.

A second indictment accused Bertram Stern, 45, Robert Connor, 39, and Sorich Nalo, 40, of grand larceny and other charges.

The five were arrested Jan. 7. Only a fraction of the gems reported stolen in the dramatic holdup by well-dressed gunmen has been recovered. Estimates of the loot range from \$1 million to \$4 million.

The indictment left unexplained who engineered the robbery, how it was planned, where most of the booty has disappeared and who is still being sought.

Canadian Police Reveal 3 Plots To Kill Kosygin

TORONTO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—A series of plots to assassinate Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin by gunfire and firebombs were revealed to a provincial inquiry here yesterday.

Inspector Roy Sople of the Toronto Metropolitan Police told the inquiry that an unidentified man had been approached by one group and offered \$50,000 to shoot the Russian leader during a visit to the Ontario Science Center on Oct. 25.

This was one of the several plots against Mr. Kosygin during his visit to Toronto, the last stop of a nine-day cross-Canada tour, Inspector Sople said. Others involved members of the rightist Edmund Burke Society.

In one, an EBS member "was to shoot Mr. Kosygin while on the Don Mills Roadway" between the hotel where he was staying and the Science Center, less than a mile away.

There was also a plan by the EBS to throw firebombs through the windows of the Science Center while Mr. Kosygin was speaking to a Canadian Manufacturers' Association banquet, the inspector said.

Storms Blamed For 14 Deaths Across the U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—A bitter storm, accompanied by winds of near hurricane force, claimed the lives of 14 persons in the U.S. yesterday.

The storm, originating in western Canada, caused blizzard conditions in the Great Lakes area and spread death and damage as far east as New York City.

Seven storm-related deaths were reported in Minnesota, three were reported in Wisconsin and New York states and one in New Jersey.

A snowstorm paralyzed the Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area and other sections of western Washington state.

Snow had stopped falling in most of the hardest-hit areas by late yesterday after schools were closed in Seattle for the third time in 22 years. Most major industries and many businesses also halted operations as drifts piled up to six feet in the city.

In New York, a Bronx man was killed when a tree fell on him, and one of three electric company employees struck by a collapsed wall in Manhattan was fatally injured.

A Suffolk County judge was killed when a tree, felled by high winds, struck his car on Long Island. A 4-year-old boy died in suburban Mount Arlington, N.J., when a tree hit a car in which he was riding.

Impeachment Sought Against Rockefeller

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 26 (UPI).—A black state legislator yesterday formally proposed impeachment of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for "following a course of conduct which was responsible for the deaths of 43 persons" in the Attica Prison rebellion.

Assemblyman Arthur O. Ebe, D., Buffalo, who introduced the impeachment resolution, was unofficial chairman of the observers committee set up to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the riot last September.

A spokesman for Gov. Rockefeller dismissed Mr. Ebe's move as "personal, political grandstanding."

Nobel Winner in Crash

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26 (AP).—Physicist Willard F. Libby, a 1950 Nobel Prize winner, has been booked for investigation of drunk driving following an auto accident Saturday night that injured three persons including his wife, police said. He is free on \$1,250 bail.

## Sihanouk Talks Refused

## Cambodians, Laotians Voice Doubts Over Nixon Proposals

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The Cambodian government today expressed reservations over President Nixon's peace plan for Indochina and warned that it would not negotiate with Cambodian Communists. Laotians also expressed concern over the plan.

Cambodian Information Minister Long Boret published an extended version this evening of an earlier official statement stressing Cambodia's doubts. The first statement had indicated some welcome for Mr. Nixon's plan.

But the later statement noted in more critical terms that the eight-point plan did not specifically demand withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops already in Cambodia and complained that a "cease-fire agreement would be an inadequate guarantee."

It called on the powers which signed the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962, guaranteeing the integrity and independence of Indochinese countries, to continue to intervene in the region to enforce those provisions.

"Patience and Perseverance"

The early statement by Mr. Boret said, "We admire the patience and perseverance of the American President in his most praiseworthy efforts to attain the basic and ultimate desired objective: durable peace for all countries in Indochina."

But it added, "In my opinion the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong would not negotiate on the basis of this proposal."

He said the official first reaction of the government was that a "cease-fire will not be enough to produce durable peace as long as the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong continue to occupy our territory."

"The basic condition for realizing peace will be a complete and immediate retreat after cease-fire of all North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops from the territory of foreign countries such as Laos and ourselves," he said.

"You must take note of Cambodia's special problems," he said. "Otherwise there might be peace in Vietnam but not for the rest of Indochina."

The minister added that details of the secret parleys revealed by Mr. Nixon proved Hanoi's "bad faith and hypocrisy."

4 Hanoi Tanks Destroyed In Highlands by Saigon Jets

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Four North Vietnamese tanks have been destroyed by South Vietnamese planes in the Central Highlands, the South Vietnamese Command said today.

The tanks, closing in on border outposts, were the first destroyed by South Vietnamese planes inside South Vietnam in the 11-year conflict, the command said. U.S. aircraft knocked out tanks in the Central Highlands in 1969.

Two of the tanks were first sighted yesterday by a South Vietnamese reconnaissance plane flying near the Cambodian border. Columns of North Vietnamese infantrymen were following the tanks.

Prop-driven A-1 Skyraiders and A-37 Dragonfly jets were called in and attacked the two tanks and troops with bombs, rockets and cannon fire. The enemy tanks were destroyed and the pilots reported all the enemy soldiers following the tanks were killed.

Two more tanks were seen today by an aerial observation plane 20 miles further north, and near the Ben Het border camp where the frontiers of Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam converge. These, too, were destroyed by planes, the command said.

Sharp fighting erupted in the Mekong Delta yesterday with at least 30 South Vietnamese, 31 Viet Cong and one American killed, military sources reported today.

The fighting, heaviest in the delta in several months, was part of a resurgence of local guerrilla forces in several areas of South Vietnam. They are concentrating their attacks on the South Vietnamese militiamen who are now primarily responsible for maintaining security in the countryside.

Only one militiaman survived a Viet Cong attack on a watchtower at Ham Luang, 50 miles south of Saigon, and he was wounded. The attackers killed six of the defenders, and the eighth man at the post was missing.

A 30-man South Vietnamese militia platoon lost 13 killed in a fight farther to the south in Vinh Dinh Province, but field reports said 10 of the Communist troops also were killed.

South Vietnamese helicopter gunships killed 21 Viet Cong near Phung Hiep, in Phung Dinh Province. This was the highest Communist casualty toll reported in a single encounter in the delta in several months, military sources said. A district chief also was killed in an ambush.

Replacement Seen For Bunker Aide

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Deputy U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Samuel Berger will be replaced early next month, U.S. sources say.

The sources said his position will be taken over by Charles Whitehouse, a former director of the AID program in the provinces around Saigon.

The shift is to be the first in a series in which U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and the U.S. commander in Vietnam, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, will be replaced, the sources said.

Michel Swiss

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## 'Fair and Just'

Rep. Hebert called it President Nixon's "finest hour." Some critics of the Vietnam policies of the administration were skeptical about Mr. Nixon's peace proposals, and some complained, oddly enough, because he had worked secretly for peace. But the general response, both at home and abroad, was that the plan put forward jointly by Presidents Nixon and Thieu was equitable, and should serve as a basis, if not for immediate agreement, at least for realistic negotiation. It would give South Vietnam a chance to decide its own fate by plebiscite, with President Thieu out of office and with the election itself under surveillance by a Vietnamese commission comprising all segments of political activity as well as some kind of international body. This is probably about as close to a democratic solution as that country could achieve after its long war.

For the rest of Indochina, the plan calls for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all foreign troops. And American forces would be removed from Vietnam six months after the signing of an agreement—coincidental with the release of prisoners and the elections in the South.

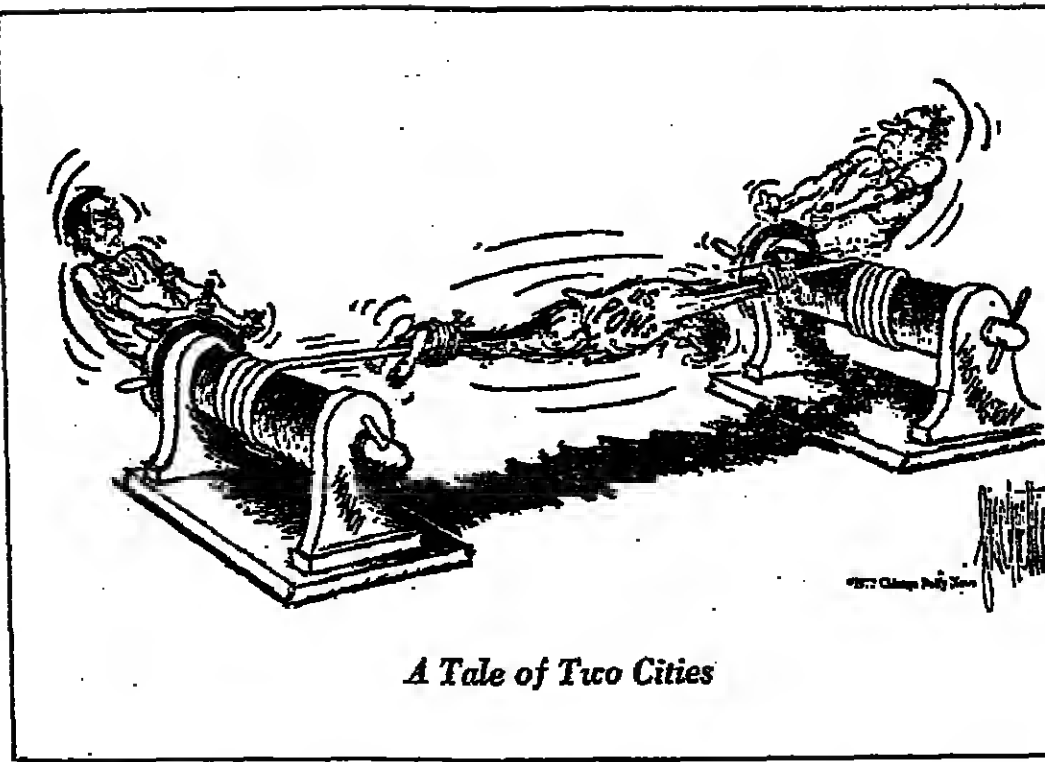
Against the plan there are few arguments that bear upon the right of choice of the Indochinese peoples. Rather, there are the practical facts that North Vietnam, and their allies within Cambodia and Laos, have made military progress within recent weeks, and appear to be preparing for a renewed

onslaught on the South, in the wake of the departure of American ground forces. Moreover, there is the ideological fact that Communists do not believe in free elections. They have expressed a willingness to accept something less than an immediate takeover in Saigon, but only provided they are given some kind of friendly "popular front" government by fiat.

Such a conclusion to the war might reflect battlefield realities, but not necessarily political realities. It would, in actuality, not offer a genuine conclusion to the war; any more than the similar arrangement in Laos offered a viable government and peace to that country.

There are, therefore, sound reasons why statesmanship in Hanoi would dictate some approximation of the Nixon plan, rather than a continuation of a fight which has become a burden to the whole world.

If North Vietnam should refuse, the American dilemma will continue. But its boundaries will have been more sharply defined. Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., stated the case with candor. Mr. Nixon's plan, he said, was "fair and just," and ought to be accepted. But he doubted that it would be. "If not accepted, I still think we should move out." In other words, the case for unilateral American extraction from Southeast Asia is like that for Hanoi's continuance of the war throughout Indochina. Fairness and justice have nothing to do with it.



A Tale of Two Cities

## Currents of Dissent in Russia

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—The unseemly odor of a political police crackdown is in the frosty Moscow air this January. A series of arrests, harassments and articles in the official press have provided a steady stream of "crackdown" stories for the Western news organizations here—the single most attentive audience to the confusing spectacle of political dissent in the Soviet Union.

Abrupt changes in the political temperature occur periodically here. Old hands can remember dozens of them. For newer observers the process is bewildering and fascinating. Bewildering because it is so hard to know what such a crackdown really means. Fascinating because it revives one of the basic questions about this society: How does it change, and why?

By actual count, the current crackdown has directly touched less than 35 people (assuming its full dimensions are known, which is problematical). Nineteen of these were arrested in the Ukraine on charges of nationalist agitation, perhaps in connection with the arrest of a Belgian tourist in the Ukraine at the same time.

**Mostly From Moscow**  
The others affected by the crackdown are mostly Moscow dissidents, friends of Pyotr Yakir, the 43-year-old son of a Soviet general killed in a Stalin purge, and now Moscow's most active political renegade.

Yakir's colleague Vladimir Bukovsky was sentenced to seven years in prison and five more in exile, a harsh punishment which was the first sign of the new crackdown. The apartments of Yakir and several friends were searched. The Moscow correspondent of The London Times and his wife were jailed after visiting Yakir in his flat.

Two other Soviet intellectuals identified with political nonconformity were attacked in the Soviet press, Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the writer, and Valery N. Chkalov, a physicist and an editor of the unofficial Communist Party for Human Rights. Both attacks were unusual. Solzhenitsyn has been ignored by the Soviet press for most of a year, and Chkalov had hitherto been immune from public criticism.

All these events coincide with an increased number of supplications to the party faithful to maintain their vigilance against subversive foreign ideas. For example, an important party ideologist, V. Bolshakov, wrote recently in Pravda that "the actions of the counter-revolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia in 1968... were an attempt to carry out a new tactic in the struggle of imperialism against socialism... a tactic known as 'bridge-building' policy." Western bridge-builders, Bolshakov added, "hope it will be possible to export counter-revolution together with industrial commodities."

The crackdown plus the vigilance campaign has given rise to a theory, popular in several of the biggest Western chancelleries in Moscow, that the Soviet leadership are reminding their people that talk of détente in foreign policy does not mean any loosening of controls at home. It is a plausible but untestable theory.

One Westerner with many years experience says it is wrong to look for such an elaborate explanation. "Even in the freest days under Khrushchev, such things occasionally happened, just to remind people that the KGB was still in business," he said.

**Different Signal**  
In the recent crackdown, only the published attacks on Solzhenitsyn and Chkalov could have had a wide impact of this kind. Curiously, a very different signal has probably made a much greater impression on Moscow intellectuals this month—a signal from a brilliant movie called "Andrei Rublev."

ed to Yugoslavia, a hint that it still troubles them. There is much in the film that would trouble an orthodox apparatchik: Its negative view of life in medieval Russia, its numerous references to the arbitrary and silly use of state power, Rublev's tormented debate with himself about an artist's role in society. Perhaps most troubling, the film is an individual and unusual work, a place of creativity unshackled by party line or official dicta. Muscovites have been flocking to see it, and the film is said to be opening all over the country.

How does one movie—or one small wave of arrests and harassments—affect the spirit of a Soviet citizen? For an outsider living here, that is the most intriguing but most unanswerable of questions. The party ideologists apparently fear something akin to the "Prague spring" of 1968, but what could bring that sort of phenomenon to the Soviet Union? What are the signals that a Soviet intellectual feels most strongly, that can make him change his ways of thinking and living?

Recent Soviet history suggests that the one really powerful signal is Stalin's "five-year" plan. Influences out of the Soviet Union by enforcing appalling penalties on those who fell under their way. Soviet art, music and literature shrank to the point of death under Stalin, because artists were afraid to challenge the official standards.

**Terror**  
The terror ended in the early 1950s, and by the late 1950s the poetry readings which gave birth to the dissident movement had begun. Khrushchev's "Doctor Zhivago" Solzhenitsyn published "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich"; Voznesensky and Yertushenko brought life back into Russian poetry, a few directors partially revived the Russian theater and movies.

The mood has relaxed and tightened in turn, but Stalinism has not reappeared. New boundaries of permissible behavior have been drawn, far outside the tiny circle imposed by Stalin (though still woefully short of anything that would be acceptable to the West). Soviet intellectuals have occupied the new territory that has been opened to them. "Andrei Rublev" seems proof that the Russian creative impulse is alive and strong, if hidden much of the time. It is hard to see how the political police could restore the old sterility and silence—unless the Stalinist terror was re-created.

The KGB and the government can control the most obvious manifestations of intellectual life. They can ban books, movies and plays, jam foreign broadcasts. By threatening to deprive people of jobs and privileges, they can also control open expressions of unacceptable opinions. They are doing all of these regularly. But this is not the same as the complete subservience of the intellectual class, which the terror did maintain.

Without complete subservience, some degree of courageous (if foolhardy) open dissent seems inevitable. Even a foreigner can quickly learn that numerous Soviet intellectuals are frustrated by censorship and a heavy-handed bureaucracy. This correspondent has had several startling experiences with responsible Soviet officials, trusted members of the Communist party, who indicated unhappiness with censorship or controls on foreign travel. The police are as unpopular a group among the Soviet intelligentsia as they are with the American intellectual left. If thoughts like these are widespread, a tiny fraction of those who share them are likely to eventually act on their beliefs. Such action is dissidence in the contemporary Soviet Union.

A Soviet citizen contemplating active participation in the dissident movement might well be deterred when he hears about Vladimir Bukovsky's harsh prison sentence, or the raids on the apartments of Pyotr Yakir and his friends. Probably because of arrests and stiff prison sentences in the past, the dissident movement is smaller today than it was in the mid-1960s.

At the same time some startling things have happened in this country. Jews have conducted successful sit-ins in official offices. Scientists' protests have forced the release of a prominent biologist from a mental hospital. Alexander Solzhenitsyn lives openly and is writing a new book. The Soviet Union is not shutting itself off from the outside world. Intourist, the state tourist organization, is working hard to reverse a decline in the number of tourists here in 1971, a decline attributed to Western reaction against Soviet treatment of Jews and perhaps dissidents. The Soviet government is courting other countries ardently, and shows every indication of a keen desire to be admired by outsiders. The tolerance of Solzhenitsyn and the decision to permit substantial Jewish emigration seem to be evidence that the Kremlin now responds to foreign opinion in a way Stalin would have laughed at.

None of this is liberalism. From a liberal point of view it may not even be hopeful. Soviet intellectuals may be willing to live within the current boundaries, permitted an occasional "Andrei Rublev" and their private frustrations, but nothing more. Each year, no doubt, a few will be unwilling, will join the active dissidents, and will probably end up in jail. There isn't even a hint that the great mass of citizens cares about censorship, foreign travel or civil rights.

Brezhnev and his colleagues may have achieved a new status quo—ahead of Stalin's, well behind Khrushchev's at his most liberal, and by all appearances stable. Perhaps his susceptibility to foreign pressure is a weakness that will lead to change, but that is only speculation. The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia seems to confirm that no amount of foreign disapproval will dissuade the men in the Kremlin when they are really afraid.

## An Effective Move Peace Bid and Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It has almost become cliché that President Nixon always deals effectively with the politics of his problems better than he deals with the problems themselves. And this is what he appears to have done again in announcing his secret peace negotiations with Hanoi.

Politically, it is an effective move. It is clearly awkward for his political opponents who have been urging him to offer to set a date certain for total U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, and internationally supported elections in that country with some neutral government in power in Saigon. This clearly puts Muskie, Humphrey, McGovern and Lindsay in the position of attacking the President for refusing to offer what the President now discloses he has offered long ago—only to have his offers rejected and misrepresented by Hanoi.

**A Fair Offer**  
On the face of it and in terms of American democratic procedure, this represents a new and even dramatic concession by the President, and a fair offer to end the war—as Nixon suggested, everything short of "surrender."

This clearly helps deal with the presidential politics of the President's Vietnam problem. Like the sudden Kissinger mission to Peking last July, and the sudden acceptance of unprecedented peacetime budget deficits, and wage and price controls, and the devaluation of the dollar, the latest dramatic announcement has temporarily stunned the Democratic opposition, dominated the news, and thus changed the politics of the issue.

However, the issue itself—in this case ending the war—is a different and separate question. The problem is not to confuse the Democrats—who are doing a pretty good job of that on their own—but to persuade the North Vietnamese that the United States really wants to get out on honorable terms, but will not be deceived or humiliated while it withdraws.

Nixon's report of his secret negotiations is impressive evidence—or so it seems—that he was really reaching for a compromise, trying to get out, even offering total withdrawal by a certain date. But even if the President managed to persuade all his critics and political opponents at home that the South Vietnamese really want to get out on honorable terms, he would still not have dealt with the practical problem on the battlefield and in Hanoi and with the leaders of the National Liberation Front, where peace obviously has to be made.

The hard facts are that: (1) The United States is getting its troops out fast and now has reduced them to such an extent that they are not an effective fighting force on the ground; (2) The enemy has recaptured the Plain of Jars in Laos and is gaining steadily on the capital of Cambodia; and (3) The enemy is now mounting what seems to be another major Tet offensive in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam, despite the recent massive bombing by the U.S. Air Force.

This could easily be another tragic moment in the Vietnam war. While Nixon may be trying to deal with the presidential politics of the Vietnam problem, he is also trying to get out, and the enemy may very well be underestimating his efforts to end the fighting once and for all, and the consequences of a new savage war if Hanoi rejects and rebukes him.

Still, it would be foolish to ignore how different Nixon's offer looks to the enemy than it looks here at home.

On two or three different occasions in this long 30-year war, Hanoi has been on the point of military victory and has agreed to negotiations at the end only, as it believes, to be deceived and finally defeated in the process of negotiations. Now it is at that point again.

### Offensives Failing

Just at the moment when Nixon is making a campaign issue of getting all his troops out of Vietnam, and the U.S. offensives in Laos and Cambodia are failing, Hanoi and the NLF seem to be regaining the military initiative, while Nixon calls for a cease-fire, and the withdrawal of all forces—the enemy's as well as the allied forces—and asks the enemy to rely on elections which they don't even understand. This obviously is not likely to appear to be a reasonable proposition to the enemy.

Obviously, this is not going to be accepted by Hanoi, though the guess here is that the enemy would win if he accepted Nixon's proposition. In fact, Nixon knew his peace terms had been rejected before he decided to make the negotiations public.

In the process, he really dealt effectively with the politics of the negotiations at home, but he did not deal with the problem of peace itself. In fact, he may have made it worse and committed himself to more fighting and more bombing when the forthcoming Tet offensive begins.

## The Nixon-Wallace Détente

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Gov. George Wallace has all but decided not to run for President as a third-party candidate in 1972, no matter how he fares in Democratic presidential primaries — a momentous decision that could well re-elect Richard M. Nixon.

There is always a possible change in strategy by the maverick Wallace, who typically declines to reveal future plans. But everybody political in this state capital—Wallaces, anti-Wallaces, ex-Wallaces—agrees he will not again run as nominee of his American Independent party, nor did anything Wallace said to us during a private conversation in the governor's office contradict that conviction.

**A Deal?**  
Indeed, there is pervasive opinion here that a deal has been made between Wallace and the White House. That is categorically denied by both sides, and no evidence other than circumstantial supports the conspiracy theory.

Moreover, Wallace made clear long ago that any third-party activity in 1972 would be concentrated in the South, where it would hurt Mr. Nixon most. Conversely, a two-man race in Dixie without Wallace would kill incoming Democratic hopes in Texas and probably deliver the entire Old Confederacy to the President. He then would begin the 1972 election with all 130 Southern electoral votes, or 70 more than he got in 1968. With 270 needed to win, that would cripple Democratic chances.

Wallace's year-around campaign staff is now preoccupied with the Democratic primaries. Revealing the unlikelihood of another third-party run is Wallace's loss of interest in American independent party state organizations. For example, right-wing extremists kept from control of the California party in 1968 now have taken over without objection from Montgomery.

**Letters**  
In response to the letter "Quick to Praise" (ET, Jan. 18) condemning Tom Wicker for an article concerning the "Anderson Papers," I would like to make a few points.

If it is "intellectual arrogance" that caused Mr. Wicker to disagree with the administration's Indo-Pakistani policy, then we need more of such arrogance. Nixon and Kissinger's anti-Bangladesh attitude in favor of their murderers should be abhorrent to every American. No excuses about future pussyfooting with China or any other drive can be accepted.

This "tilt toward Pakistan" is not surprising from an administration that continues its own murders in Southeast Asia, but it should be surprising from one that flies around the world spouting something about "a generation of peace."

DAVID P. SCHULZ.  
Catskill, Sicily.

theory. Nevertheless, ambivalence along the Washington-Montgomery axis is at a peak. Whatever its source, the new Wallace strategy draws only smiles from the White House. Obviously, Wallace disrupts the Democratic primaries. His new campaign theme, not overtly racist and more strongly populist than ever, may not only carry Florida but score better in Northern states than the South. With most Democratic candidates tilting leftward, Wallace's populist appeal to the blue-collar worker could be formidable.

Less obvious but more important is what Wallace's absence does to the general election. Running contrary to the conventional wisdom that Wallace hurts the Democrats in the North are private polls newly taken by the Oliver Quayle organization. In four key Northern states, they show Wallace voters would divide exactly evenly between Mr. Nixon and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie as Democratic nominee.

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**Doubt Erased**  
If any doubt remained, it was erased Jan. 2 when Mr. Nixon passed up a chance during his television interview to discuss whether Wallace "stands for a threat to holding this society together." That, he said, was a Democratic problem.

And adherence of a conspiracy theory paid close attention to a U.S. grand jury investigation of Wallace campaign finances begun last April 12. A look into charges against Wallace's brother, Gerald, was discontinued Aug. 12.

Such backroom deals often exist more in the minds of politicians than in reality. No matter what its cause, however, a Nixon-Wallace détente, first predicted in our column last May, is grim news for Democrats. While the party's leaders now accuse Wallace of entering Democratic primaries to publicize his third-party campaign, they had better worry whether there will be no third-party campaign at all.

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## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 27, 1897

NEW YORK.—The ship Conqueror, which arrived at this port on Sunday, brings news of the imprisonment of 17 American sailors at Vladivostok for no other apparent reason than that they were found on an island in the Okhotsk Sea, though charged by the Russians with killing seals. They have all been sentenced to five months imprisonment. The case will certainly be laid before the State Department. It is a most regrettable and unfortunate act that could have serious consequences.

Fifty Years Ago

January 27, 1922

NEW YORK.—Jack Dempsey was offered \$150,000 today by William E. Brady for a fight for the world's heavyweight title against Harry Wills, the Negro boxer. Brady wants the fight to be held in the United States on July 4. The promoter has offered Wills \$50,000. Harry Wills is considered by many to be one of the best heavies in the United States and would probably make a good opponent for the champion. Meanwhile, lightweight champion Benny Leonard will defend his title next month.



## Obituaries

## Former Sen. Carl Hayden, 94, Served in Congress 57 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Former Sen. Carl Hayden, D., Ariz., 94, a one-time frontier sheriff who said little but wielded great power while serving in Congress for 57 years—longer than anyone else in history—died last night in a Mesa, Ariz., hospital.

When he retired in 1969, Sen. Hayden had served seven full six-year terms in the Senate, and eight two-year terms in the House, which he entered a few days after Arizona became a state in 1912.

As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee for 16 years, he was a leading member of the Senate establishment, and well known for his ability to bring dams, roads and power facilities to his state.

"He was highly regarded in the Senate (there is no more influential member)," said Lyndon B. Johnson while majority leader, and in Arizona, Sen. Hayden was little known in the nation at large.

## Egyptians Mark Feast of Bairam Without Violence

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Egyptians celebrated the Bairam feast today with no trace of the student rioting which racked the city Monday and yesterday.

President Anwar Sadat, who yesterday warned students that further demonstrations would bring "severe reprisals," led the nation in prayer and then retired to his home 18 miles north of Cairo to celebrate the four-day feast with his family.

When the president arrived at the ancient brownstone Hussein Mosque in a black Cadillac at 7:30 a.m. there was only a small police guard. He was relaxed and waved to a crowd of 500 persons.

Riot police who had remained at the guard at key city installations during the disorders were not in evidence today.

Students retired to their homes to exchange gifts of money and meat for the feast, which recalls the obedience of Abraham in agreeing to sacrifice his son Isaac at God's command.

## Pompidou Begins 2-Day Visit to Chad

PORT LAMY, Chad, Jan. 26 (UPI).—French President Georges Pompidou arrived here today for a 48-hour visit after a similar tour in neighboring Niger.

Mr. Pompidou was greeted by Chad's President François Tombalbaye, a 21-gun salute and a 30-minute motorcade through tribal bazaar and camel riders.

Stringent security precautions were taken, according to a French military officer based here, because of the festering rebellion in northern Chad.

A quiet, shy-seeming, soft-spoken man, public, he held but one press conference in his first 50 years on Capitol Hill. When he spoke, it was often in a mumble. Newsmen called him "The Silent Senator," and "The Gray Ghost."

In his first 20 years in the Senate, the taciturn Westerner made only a single speech on the floor.

He was chairman for a number of years of the Rules Committee, which voted funds for other committees, and of the Senate Democratic patronage Committee, which dispensed jobs.

Mr. Hayden was born in Tempe, Ariz., Jan. 2, 1877, while Arizona was still a territory and the Apaches were still on the warpath.

Maybelle Smith  
CLEVELAND, Jan. 26 (AP).—Maybelle Smith, 48, a blues singer known as Big Maybelle, died Sunday after being intermittently ill for the last 18 months.

Miss Smith was recently sick after she withdrew from a 21-year narcotics habit shortly after the drug-related death of Jimi Hendrix, the rock performer.

Miss Smith began her career in the early 1940s, singing the blues in cafes and night clubs.

Her best-known records included "Candy," "99 Tears Drops," "So Long" and "Gospel Soul."

Eugene D. Williams  
YUCCA VALLEY, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP).—Eugene D. Williams, 31, who successfully prosecuted World War II Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo and 25 others accused of war crimes died Sunday of a heart attack.

Mr. Williams was a member of the International Prosecution Section of the War Crimes Commission of Japan, which prosecuted Japanese civil and military officials for war crimes. Tojo was executed in September, 1945, after attempting suicide.

Jerome Cowan  
HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 26 (AP).—Jerome Cowan, 74, a character actor in more than 100 movies, died Monday. Mr. Cowan began his career on the New York stage.

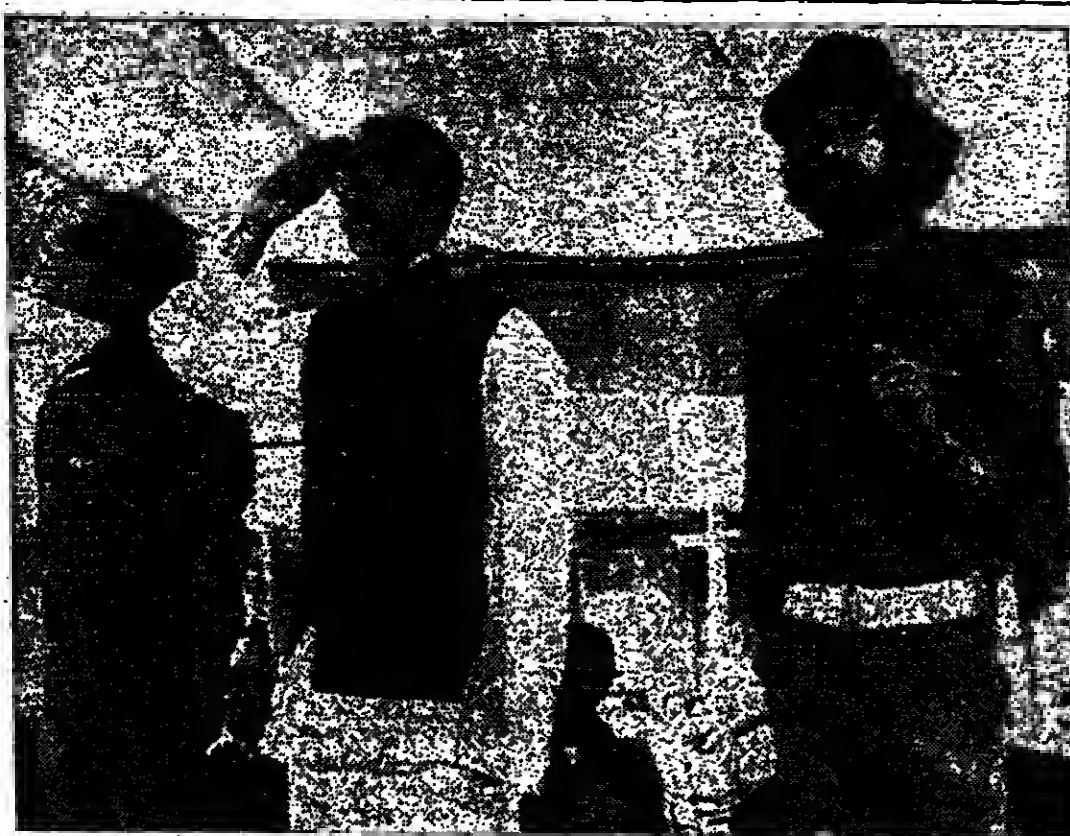
His pictures included "Miracle on Thirty-Fourth Street" and "Shall We Dance?"

Lady Lawford  
MONTEREY PARK, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP).—Lady Lawford, 33, the mother of Peter Lawford, has died after a long illness.

Lady Lawford was a British actress, although she left England in 1936 and lived in the United States for many years.

She was associated with many animal protection causes, including the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Society for Protection of Animals in North Africa.

Mass Graves Found  
DACCIA, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Mass graves containing an estimated 500 bodies of Bengali of-



DISARMAMENT CEREMONY—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman taking the salute with guerrilla leader Kader Siddiqui (right) at Tangail Tuesday after guerrillas turned in their arms.

## Hungary Follows Soviet Step, Recognizes Regime in Dacca

VIENNA, Jan. 26 (AP).—Hungary today recognized Bangladesh, thus leaving Romania and Albania as the only East European Communist countries not to do so.

Hungary's recognition came two days after the Soviet Union, as the ideological leader of most European Communist states, made a similar step.

East Germany, eager to find international recognition itself, was the first East European Communist country to recognize Bangladesh. Bulgaria, Moscow's staunchest supporter in Europe, followed shortly afterward.

Observers here pointed out that Albania, as China's European ally, probably will not recognize the newly formed state. China backed Pakistan in the recent war.

Romania, itself on friendly terms with China and also a member of the Moscow-dominated Warsaw Pact, often has followed an independent course. It has recognized West Germany and it refrained from breaking off relations with Israel when other East European Communists did so after the 1967 war.

In the United Nations General Assembly last month, Romania voted with the United States, China and 101 other states in an appeal for a cease-fire in the India-Pakistan conflict. The Soviet Union and its allies were against this appeal.

Party leader Mont Singh, a veteran pro-Soviet Communist from former East Pakistan, told Pravda in an interview the Bangladesh Communist party supported government measures aimed at increasing national independence.

Pravda Says Reds Are Active In Bangladesh  
MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP).—Pravda reported that the Communist party had emerged from the underground in Bangladesh and had "actively joined the social and political life of the country."

In a report from Dacca, the Soviet party daily said the Bangladesh party had joined the fight for independence, gathered strength and was now a legal party taking part in a recently formed consultative council.

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## Battle Looms In Britain on EEC Entry

## Labor Vows Fight As Bill Is Published

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The British government today published its bill to bring Britain into the European Common Market, foreshadowing bitter parliamentary battles in the year ahead.

First skirmishes in the House of Commons are expected within two weeks on the legislation, regarded as the most important to confront Parliament since World War II.

After weeks of speculation, government draftsmen surprised legislators by producing a small, 19-clause document instead of the bulky measure many had predicted.

Publication of the bill sparked off immediate controversy. Critics of entry in the opposition Labor party called it an effort to "bounce" Britain into the Common Market. "It's laughable," said Michael Foot, one of Labor's most prominent anti-market voices.

Speaking on a radio program, he described the bill as a kind of lawyer's conjuring trick that would bring community law to Britain while bypassing proper parliamentary processes.

Government ministers, however, were understood to feel that a short bill would be sufficient.

In hammering British law with European community practice, informed sources said, it would often be possible to amend or repeal existing procedures under "umbrella" provisions in the bill.

These sources also said the government felt it unnecessary to frame sweeping and extensive new laws now when it could wait and see how things work out in practice once Britain is inside the community.

Confirming that the Pakistanis in Dacca had sent their cease-fire proposals through the United States, Charles W. Bray 3d, the department's spokesman, laid an eight-hour delay to the need to verify with the West Pakistani authorities that they concurred with the message sent by Lt. Gen. A.K. Niazi, commander of the Pakistani forces in East Pakistan.

Mr. Bray said it would have been "irresponsible" to do otherwise.

A further delay was caused when it was decided to send the cease-fire message to Foreign Minister Swaran Singh of India, who was then at the United Nations. It took time to locate him, Mr. Bray said, and after it was given to an Indian official, the Indians said that they had difficulty transmitting to New Delhi and asked the United States to do so. This was done, Mr. Bray said.

Norwegian King Ailing  
OSLO, Jan. 26 (UPI).—King Olav V of Norway has fallen ill with pneumonia and was admitted to the National Hospital in Oslo yesterday his physician said today. King Olav is 68.

Dockers' Strike Over Loss of Jobs Idles U.K. Ports  
LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—More than 30,000 dockers refused to report to work in major British ports today in a one-day unofficial strike.

Reasons for the stoppages varied locally, but most were to protest the increasing elimination of jobs from the docks as a cost-cutting measure.

London suffered the worst tie-up, when 16,000 dockers failed to report to work today, idling 68 ships. Employers estimated the stoppage cost £300,000 a day.

In Liverpool, 10,000 dockers stayed away in a general protest against rising unemployment. Some 2,600 dockers struck in Hull, protesting the cutback in jobs there.

Jockey Killed on Skis  
COURCHEVEL, France, Jan. 26 (AP).—Maxime Garcia, a prominent French jockey, was fatally injured today while training for a weekend ski race between jockeys and racing colts. Mr. Garcia was skiing at high speed, accompanied by his wife, when he lost his balance and crashed head first into a rock. He was dead on arrival at a hospital.

## Japan's Jungle Sergeant to Get Back Pay of \$160 After 27 Years

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP).—A Japanese soldier who hid in the jungles of Guam for 27 years after World War II is entitled to \$160 in back pay and other allowances, the Ministry of Health and Welfare reported today.

Shoichi Yokoi, 56, was found by two villagers Monday when he was catching crabs in a river near his jungle hide-out. Officials said he was in good health and would probably return to Japan in a week.

The ministry said Mr. Yokoi's back pay and other benefits were computed on a salary of nine yen a month which he received in 1944 when he was a corporal. One yen at that time was worth 25 cents. It now is worth 0.3 cents.

The ministry said Mr. Yokoi was officially declared dead in October, 1944. He was posthumously promoted to the rank of sergeant and his salary payments were terminated.

Officials said they now are considering possibilities of giving him some money as "compensation" for the years he spent in the jungle.

The ministry said Mr. Yokoi also would be entitled to a 10,000 yen (\$22.40) monthly pension as a military veteran.

## Rightist Hurls a Firecracker At Gromyko's Auto in Tokyo

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (UPI).—A man hurled a firecracker against Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's car today. It caused no injuries or damage.

The incident took place near the Imperial Palace as Mr. Gromyko was driven from the Tokyo railroad station to his hotel after his return from a trip to western Japan.

Police said Katsuo Yamada, 30, a member of the rightist Nihon Aikokudo (Japan Patriotic party) was arrested on the spot.

Mr. Yamada told police he did it to protest the Soviet occupation of four small islands north of Hokkaido after World War II. Hokkaido is Japan's northernmost island.

In Nagoya, a jeep rammed a police car waiting to escort Mr. Gromyko's party this noon in front of the Nagoya railroad station.

The incident took place before Mr. Gromyko arrived in the city for a visit. One of the jeep's occupants was arrested and one police officer was slightly injured when he tried to stop the vehicle.

Mr. Gromyko, who took the day off from his talks with Japanese officials, had earlier visited a pearl farm in Toba, 330 miles west of Tokyo.

Mr. Gromyko is scheduled to resume his talks with Japanese leaders tomorrow when he will confer with Premier Eisaku Sato for three hours.

Before meeting Mr. Sato, Mr. Gromyko will visit the Nagoya area.

Yugoslav Airliner Explodes in Air, One of 28 Survives  
BELGRADE, Jan. 26 (AP).—A Yugoslav airliner with 28 persons aboard exploded today in the air over Czechoslovakia, the Yugoslav agency Tanjug reported from Prague.

The report said the plane, a DC-9, was en route from Stockholm to Belgrade when it exploded after it crossed from East Germany into Czechoslovakia.

According to information from Prague, one woman survived the explosion and was in critical condition in a hospital in Decin, Czechoslovakia. Tanjug reported that 11 bodies had been found at the crash site.

Later, the agency said that debris of the plane was scattered on the mountain Krusne Hor. Rescue teams of Czechoslovak security forces abandoned the search for passengers in the evening because of darkness and bad weather conditions on the mountain. The search will continue tomorrow, Tanjug said.

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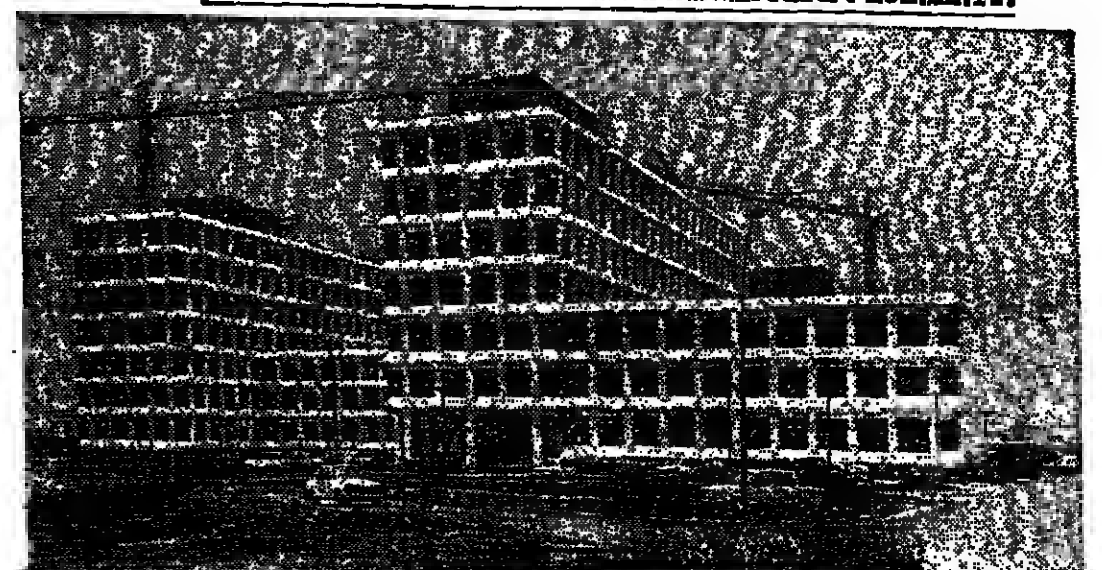
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## FASHION

## The Best From Givenchy

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Givenchy has the best collection in Paris. It is what made-to-order fashion is all about, like it or not. Givenchy's fabrics are by far the most fascinating that any designer has come up with and the workmanship is something unique in these days. It's wonderful to know that this kind of meticulous perfection still exists somewhere.

The clothes aren't designed to sway the whole fashion industry, but to please the men who pay the bills for the women who will look just the way they ought to look.

Givenchy knows the private lives of his customers and he goes straight to the point when he designs his collections.

He provides them with plenty of play clothes and plenty of

party clothes, and doesn't waste time on the old-time categories in between. Women are more interested in buying clothes than classifications.

At least half the collection is evening clothes, ankle-length or down to the floor. There's no trend. Each dress is completely individual. There are the ging-ham checks, red or green, on paper-thin taffeta or chiffon; the black gauze with the wide straps and the cut-outs on each side; the swirly organza prints; the dresses that are slightly fitted in front and fall straight behind and the ruffled organdies. Ruffles may be all over Paris, but remember it was Givenchy who started all the ruffling.

Givenchy's sports clothes are navy blue and white and very ship ahoy. The white slacks sometimes have navy cuffs to go with the short or long jackets. Givenchy keeps the sailor collar all through the collection. He uses it on coats, dresses and even on evening clothes.

There are almost no suits, but many dresses with their own coats, the ultimate luxury, like the striped blue and white linen over the blue linen dress, the fantastic beige and white wool plaid over a short white wool dress, and the big polka-dotted shantung coats over plain black. Givenchy likes black, even for summer.

It ought to be one of Givenchy's best-selling collections. In case I make Givenchy sound like Jesus Christ Superstar, there are some people who will say the whole collection is square.

Ungaro

Every designer has to stub his toe on bringing back the '40s, and it was Ungaro's turn this morning.

The man who invented mixed prints and put the floppy, droopy look into high fashion has widened shoulders, widened lapels, cinched waists, discovered bosoms and ruffled everything in sight. Most of his models are wearing fluffy hair, bound in Lana Turner headbands.

"I'm not reviving the '40s. I

From Givenchy  
black  
with cut-outs  
worn under a  
printed,  
floor-length  
coat.

just wanted my look to be a little more feminine," said Ungaro after the show. How can you tell a good designer, who is looking at you with Labrador eyes, that you can't make a girl more feminine by putting a flower in her hand or frills and ruffles on her skirt? The look he is famous for already couldn't be more feminine in its own contemporary way.

On the positive side Ungaro has designed some good-looking coats—the big, white trench coat with the raglan sleeves and all the others with the deep, inverted pleat that runs from the back of the neck to the hem.

Ungaro's pants are wide and soft with pleats below the waistline and stripes of color down the outside of each leg. They are worn with short, snug jackets with wide revers that almost reach the shrugged shoulders.

Underneath are chic little crocheted, tank-top sweaters in stripes of color or crocheted in bouquet patterns. The best revival is the halter top made of a silk foulard scarf that ties at the neck and waist and leaves the whole back bare. Bra straps used to cause trouble, but that problem no longer exists.

There are some good print dresses, but most of the evening clothes, the shiny satin jackets, the sequins and the black lace ruffles look as if they were designed for Ringling Brothers Circus instead of the Paris couture.

Only a few yards away, Ungaro's ready-to-wear boutique is full of the kind of clothes everybody wants to wear.

Guy Laroche is one of these nice guys who aims to please everybody and puts a little of everything into his collections. It's sweet of him, but... His opening is a stage production, with the actors dancing or at least jiggling, and so many people crave a free show that his salon was as jammed as Times Square on New Year's Eve.

The overall story was romance, expressed in full-blown cabbage roses planted on shoulders and on belts, depending on whether it was a daytime or evening scene. Two men wearing bordeaux type hats showed models from Laroche's successful men's fashion collection.

## Irving Marder

## The Watercress Was Fresh—And So Was the Price

PARIS (HET).—The watercress in the window was fresh and crisp-looking. The price tag said 85 centimes, but when the shopkeeper listed it on a slip with my other purchases he put down 95 centimes. When I pointed out this discrepancy he smiled and said, "Eighty-five centimes was yesterday's price, M'sieu. Today's price is 95 centimes; unfortunately I forgot to change the tag. Even in America, I believe, market prices go up and down, do they not?"

In France they don't often go down, but presumably they will be going up with less frequency (and more plausibility) starting Feb. 1. That's when the new law, requiring all goods on sale to have a clearly visible price tag, is scheduled to go into effect. Students of economics, and of the French national character, can hardly wait.

The prices on items in shop windows, moreover, must be clearly visible from the street. Anyone who has ever contorted his neck trying to read an inward-facing tag in a bakery window should appreciate that.

How are the shopkeepers likely to take this new government thrust in the long campaign aimed at protecting the consumer? The wise-money betting, based on form, is that the shopkeepers (like the man who sold me the watercress) will think of something.

## Small Potatoes

The greengrocer's problem is, of course, small potatoes compared to the one facing, say, a jeweler on the Rue Royale. Years of experience have enabled him to spot at a glance an affluent American who means business. But how can he double the price that is clearly marked on a ring or bracelet? Weep for him, ye who have tears for Rue Royale jewelers.

There is, to be sure, more than one way to skin a cat (or a tourist). What would prevent a shopkeeper from laying in a big supply of price tags—a set for each item on display, graded upward and switching them discreetly when an opportunity arose. It would take an army of policemen to provide the necessary surveillance. (France has an army of policemen, in fact several, but they are apparently occupied with other duties.)

Old India hands will tell you at the drop of a chota-peg of the three-tier price system that prevailed under the Raj. Every bazaar stall, every shop, had one price for Americans, a somewhat lower price for the British, and another, still lower, for their own countrymen. If you wanted to beat the system in buying a mattress of a hookah, you sent your Indian servant to the bazaar.

Something like that, though less systematized, has operated in France. Foreigners generally are regarded as fair game, Americans as the fairest of all.

## Applied to Services

The new price law will apply to services as well as to merchandise. The garage man will no longer have to examine your shoes and button-down collar before he can tell you what a greasy job is going to cost. The window washer will be spared the trouble of explaining why he charges you 25 francs and your French neighbor, in an identical apartment with identical windows, 15 francs. For people in such trades as plumbing and electrical repairs, asked what this or that repair job will cost, the stinker phrase "not much" will no longer suffice. Barbers and hairdressers already have price lists in their windows, but the new law says that these prices must now be tout compris—with all surcharges indicated.

What about those chic little restaurants that don't even display a menu, let alone prices—where the patron advises you—in some cases orders you, what to eat? There is no reason to assume that they would be exempt.

The general effect of the new law, it would seem, will be to drive prices up. But, once posted, they will stay there—at least as long as the customer is watching.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (HET).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate the new films:

"Straw Dogs," Sam Peckinpah's first non-Western film, which stars Dustin Hoffman, is "a major disappointment" to Vincent Canby. The critic has no quarrel with the director's point that there are times when "a man must take a position and maintain it." But the manner in which Dustin Hoffman, on the Cornish coast of England, does it reminds me of someone protecting his Jaguar with a limbo.

Hoffman is a "loving, multi-mannered mathematician" defending his home against thugs. Canby found it "very difficult to accept the quality of the hostility that greets the American mathematician and his English wife (Susan George) in the tiny Cornish community." The film ends in a violent scene which, although it serves a dramatic function, is, Canby says, confused and unsupported by prior developments in the screenplay. "The critic finds 'Straw Dogs' doubly disappointing because Peckinpah has not only made good films but a 'couple of great films' ('The Wild Bunch,' 'The Ballad of Cable Hogue')."

"Something Big," directed by Andrew W. McLaglen and starring Dean Martin, "is one of those pot period Westerns that's difficult to dislike even though it's not really very good," says Vincent Canby. "Martin is a sort of failed outlaw looking for 'something big' so he can go back to Pittsburgh and marry a girl he left behind." The screenplay is by James Lee Barrett.



Sam Peckinpah... disappointing.

"The Cowboys," brings John Wayne back to the screen as old Wild Anderson whose sons have died after being gone mysteriously "wrong." The film, directed by Mark Rydell, involves a cattle drive through what Wayne describes as "400 miles of the meanest country of the West." Wayne's ranch hands have deserted him to rush off on a gold hunt, so he takes on a dozen school boys to help him make the drive. "You immediately know that this numbingly contemporary adult sensibility is at work," reports Canby. "When one of the boys turns out to be Jewish, another to be the half-caste son of a Mexican whore and when Roscoe Lee Browne, whose diction is only slightly less mellifluous than Sir

John Gielgud's, turns up as the chuck-wagon cook. This cattle drive seems to have been organized to conform to some Appellate Court decision." But Wayne is "of course marvellously indestructible and has become an almost perfect father figure without whom 'The Cowboys' would be even more ludicrous than it actually is." The screenplay by Irving Ravetch and Harriet Frank Jr., and William Dale Jennings is based on a novel by Mr. Jennings.

"The Vampire Doll," directed by Michio Yamamoto, is "a tight, toothsome thriller that makes a nice go a long way." Howard Thompson writes, "Somebody has had a good look at Hitchcock's 'Psycho'." Secondly, while the director also has the master's economy, he tells his grisly story with a cool, taciturn detachment all his own. Finally, Greenspan says, the picture is "exceptionally well-written," with a denouement that is "fascinating and well, almost credible."

The best is small—Yukiko Koyashiki and Yoko Minakata—and the acting, "on a par with the rest."

## On the Arts Agenda

"Sad," by the American composer Kenton Coe, and based on the work of the same name by Julien Green, will have its first performance at the Paris Opéra Feb. 7, at a dress rehearsal performance reserved for the benefit of the Cancer Research Development Association, and under the patronage of President Georges Pompidou. The presentation of the work which had its world premiere in 1965 at the Marseilles Opéra, is in conjunction with the formal admission of Mr. Green to the Académie Française. The writer, an American who lives in Paris and writes in French, is the first person not of French nationality to be elected to the Académie. The opera, staged by Raymond Gérôme and designed by André Beaupré, will have its public premiere Feb. 10, and subsequent

performances will be Feb. 13, 14, 19, 23, 27 and March 2 and 4. The Festival of Contemporary Music at Royaumont, France, which takes place this year from March 25 to 31, has decided to include a session during the festival (on March 29) to be devoted to tape recordings—either of instrumental or electro-acoustic works of composers whose work has not been represented in preceding years at the Royaumont Festival. Tapes must be submitted to the Bureau du Festival de Royaumont, 104 Rue de la Tour, Paris, 15, by March 1, along with information concerning the composer, interpreters, technicians and a photograph of the composer, information on the interpreters and/or technicians, and if possible a score of the work in question.

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## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

## GENERAL MANAGER

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PRODUCTS: Electronic, electro-mechanical & mechanical.  
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SCHEDULES: Germany, France, Italy and England.  
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Applicants who can best avail themselves of this unique opportunity will have 5-10 years broad general experience in both plant and staff positions with a highly marketing oriented company in the consumer goods field. International experience is most desirable, and preference will be given to applicants with language capabilities. The successful applicant will be located at the Company's headquarters in New York City and must be prepared for worldwide travelling.

Consistent with our needs, we stand ready to provide an attractive compensation package and the opportunity to join the very progressive and expanding International Division of a proven, successful Company. If the position described above is of interest to you, please write in strictest confidence, outlining your experience and current compensation level to:

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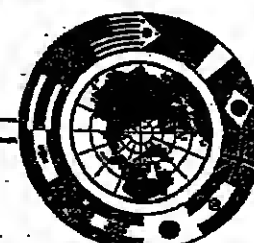
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PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1972

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## OECD Finds British Need More Dynamism

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—British businessmen were told in effect to get with it today if the nation's economic recovery "which now seems to be under way" is to continue.

## Born Ready To Unfreeze 10 Billion DM

By David Binder  
BONN, Jan. 26 (AP)—Karl Schiller, Minister of Economics and Finance, announced today that the federal government was preparing to unfreeze more than 10 billion deutsche marks it had set aside beginning two years ago to combat inflationary trends here.

After a cabinet meeting he said the government would pay back 5.9 billion marks it had taken in from taxpayers in the form of a surcharge, probably in the coming summer. "They can do what they want with the money," he said.

Mr. Schiller added that "corresponding to today's state of knowledge," the state and federal governments would also be able to start using the frozen funds of "federal reserves."

At a news conference, Mr. Schiller spoke of "limited optimism" for German business in the coming 12 months, and predicted a growth of the gross national product of 2 to 3 percent for 1972. He said he expected prices to rise about 4.5 percent, which was "still not satisfactory" but better than might have been expected a few months back, and well under the 5.2 percent price rise of 1971.

He said the latest data on the economy had caused "a shift among the pessimists" in recent weeks, although he admitted that there were still "risks for employment and growth" at this stage. Mr. Schiller has been the high priest of "stability" here ever since he became economics minister in 1966.

He made it clear again today that the release of the frozen funds was his chosen instrument for preventing the economy from going into a real slump.

the annual survey of the United Kingdom, said that with Common Market membership now virtually assured, businessmen need to become more dynamic and imaginative.

"Marketing, delivery and after-sales services efforts made by U.K. exporters need some improvement... if the potential benefits of expanded markets provided by EEC membership are to be realized," the report stated. "Improving the environment in which exporters operate must not be considered a substitute for necessary increases in managerial energy and imagination."

There are also other problems which threaten the expansion: Continued economic underachievement, a high rate of inflation and the "unacceptable level of unemployment," the "low or moderate" growth of inventories and the "wild change" in business investment.

These are all part of the "vicious circle" of stop-go policies which have hampered the postwar U.K. economy. Concern about the balance of payments and inflation have led governments to brake economic growth just as it seemed to be taking off.

"Thus, business investment has remained low—as have the returns on such investments—and the nation's productive capacity has suffered."

If the government "is to take advantage of the present situation to achieve smoother and faster growth over the medium term, much will depend upon attitudes adapting to a more rapid pace of change in both general management techniques and investment practices," the report said.

"The policy aims for starting the process would fall first on demand management which, by taking up existing slack, could now provide a period of continued, more rapid growth of sufficient length to produce a more dynamic response from businessmen." The report noted that "measures intended to reduce the margin of slack have already been taken but 'some additional stimulus' may be needed."

The momentum of the present expansion is expected to weaken throughout the year "and the annual rate of growth may decline to about 2.5 percent in the second half" from the 4.5 percent rate estimated at the end of last year. In addition, the nation's "strong export performance" last year "is not likely to be repeated" this year.

The main source of strength is consumer spending. In addition, the balance of payments "should continue in substantial surplus" and the price/wage spiral, "although still steep, has ceased to accelerate and there are indications of deceleration."

## THF Chiefs Quit In Takeover Row

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Lord Crowther and six other directors of Trust Houses Forte Ltd. (THF) resigned from the company's board today. Lord Crowther refused to comment on his resignation, saying "I have made a promise that I will not speak to the press."

The other directors said: "We have concluded that in the present circumstances we can't make any further constructive contribution as minority members of the board."

The directors had supported the abortive bid by Allied Breweries Ltd. for THF.

## Massey Ferguson Has Profit After Loss in '70

TORONTO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Massey Ferguson Ltd. today reported a \$8.5 million (U.S.) profit for the year ended Oct. 31, compared with a \$18.7 million loss in 1970.

Per-share earnings were 51 cents, compared with the 1970 loss of \$1.08.

Massey said sales were \$1.8 billion, up 8.8 percent from \$97.9 million the previous year.

## PepsiCo Names Roche

PURCHASE, N.Y., Jan. 26 (Reuters).—James M. Roche, former General Motors chairman, has been elected a director of PepsiCo Inc. Mr. Roche still is a member of the GM board.

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## U.S. Expert Attacks Flexible Rates

By Andrew Leigh

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 26 (AP)—A scathing attack on flexible exchange rates, and a prediction that the world is switching from a dollar system to a European currency system, was made today by Charles Kindleberger, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Speaking at the second European management symposium, he advocated a fixed exchange rate system with combined monetary policies.

He added that "this is difficult politically, God knows. I don't think we're going to get there for a while but I would assert that market forces are leading in that direction."

Prof. Kindleberger was addressing an audience of about 400 top businessmen from all over Europe. He admitted that his message was a gloomy one. "In the long run," he said, "what we need as the world gets smaller and smaller is common monetary policies run by a world central bank."

With Britain's accession to the Common Market signed only last Saturday, the symposium has acquired the faint, self-estimated air of being "on the ball."

Despite this, there are few signs that the top managers from some 35 countries, who have paid around \$1,500 each to attend the symposium, are learning anything dramatically new.

On Sunday, they heard Altiero Spinelli, member of the Common Market commission, explain that while European business has evolved a new cross-frontier trade strategy, there is still no sign of a comparable investment strategy.

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Mr. Kirschnner and Assistant U.S. Attorney Arthur Tifford of Miami said the defendants charged victims an advance fee of from 4 to 10 percent of the loan, and that none of the victims actually received the loans they paid for.

According to the indictment, the scheme has been going on since September 1968.

Mr. Kirschnner said 17 of the 22 persons charged with 78 counts of fraud and conspiracy are now in custody. They include: Clifford Dixon Noe, known as Dr. Noe, who has twice been convicted of swindling in the United States and currently is in jail in England awaiting trial on fraud charges there; and John Edwin Schwinder, regional vice president of First Western Bank & Trust Co., Los Angeles, which Mr. Kirschnner says handled various funds and dispersed them to Trans-Continental.

Five defendants are still at large. They include Jack Arlington Agnew Jr., an attorney who Mr. Kirschnner said told customers he was a relative of Vice President Spiro Agnew, and L. Nicholas Proctor, formerly of Los Angeles, whose current whereabouts are unknown to the government.

Mr. Clifford and Mr. Kirschnner said brokers mailed offers of permanent and interim loans to the victims. The prospective borrower would be required to deposit "point money"—a percentage of the loan as a fee in advance—and would receive a worthless loan commitment and a spurious financial statement.

The borrower theoretically could take the loan commitment to a bank or other lending institution and use it to obtain interim financing.

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7% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1972/1987		
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PEANUTS



B.C.



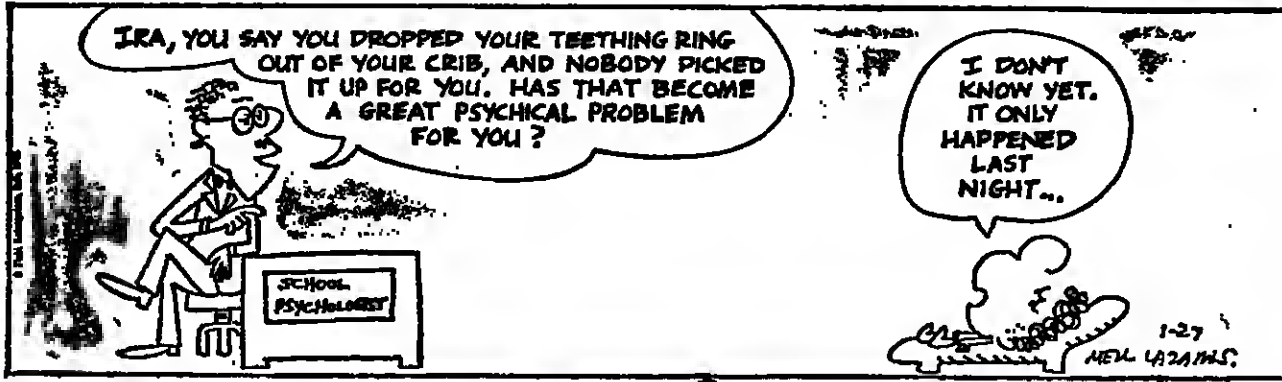
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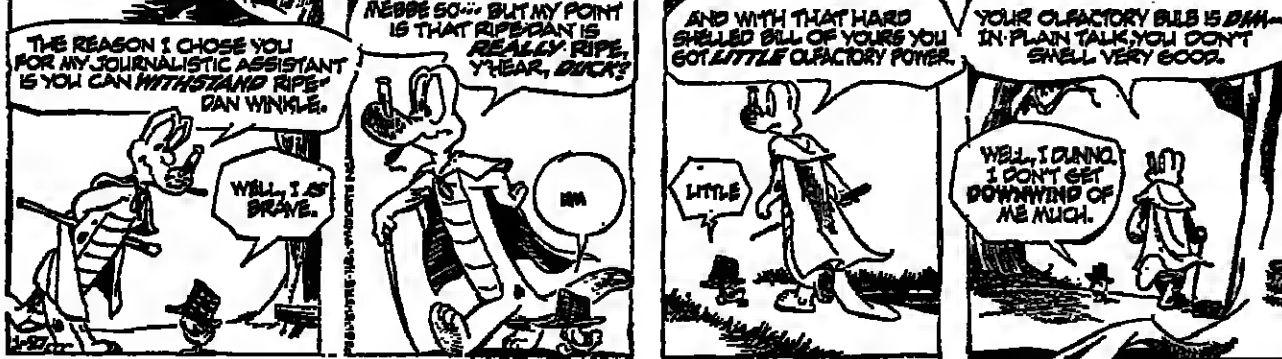
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal from a match between two Precision teams, a misjudged double was heavily punished. At both tables, North opened one club, showing at least 16 points, and East preempted four clubs. North responded with a double and South's four hearts became the contract. In one case, West doubled, relying on the singleton in his partner's suit and his defensive values in spades and diamonds. South undercounted his mistakes by making an overbitch. After a club lead, South naturally did not finesse. He took the club ace, cashed the spade ace and led a low spade. West won and shifted to a trump. This helped South on his way, but the final result would not have been

affected by either a spade continuation or a shift to diamonds. South finessed in trumps, and when East discarded a club, South entered his hand with a spade ruff to repeat the trump finesse. The heart ace collected the king, and South could see an endplay. He ruffed dummy's last spade. Since it was clear from the bid that East had begun with eight clubs, three spades and no hearts, he could have only two diamonds. So the declarer cashed the ace and king of diamonds before leading a club, forcing East to concede a ruff-and-discard and an overbitch. Notice that if West had dropped a spade honor under the ace, hoping that his partner would have a chance to gain the lead with the nine to cash the club king, South could have countered by leading the spade ten at the third trick. Four hearts was exactly made in the replay.

NORTH (D)  
A 10 7 2  
Q A Q 10  
A 8 3  
A Q  
WEST  
K Q J 4  
K 8 5  
Q J 10 7 4  
8  
EAST  
8 4 3  
—  
9 2  
K J 10 8 5 4 3  
SOUTH  
8 5  
Q 9 7 5 4 3 2  
K 6 5  
7 2

Neither side was vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
North East South West  
1♣ 4♣ Pass Pass  
Dbl Pass 4♥ Dbl  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the club six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GRUB	RAIS	COGS
LUCE	ACNE	UNITUP
JULIS	THINE	ALONE
BEAT	THE	EDRUM
MAIN	TIRE	DRUMPHES
MAINT	ERODIA	WHALE
INDOLIVER	SAGA	LE
LEV	NEPALIS	SIE
EGGS	TEASPOON	
ESAU	TEEM	MAINS
REPERAL	CIE	
ONE	EREDIAL	WAL
LABER	ERIAL	WAL
INDION	GRIT	EDNA
CELOS	YINIE	SEAS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HELEW

ROCCU

PHORGE

MINKOO

Put in plenty plenty pay

HOW MOGACS ARE MADE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Put the SURPRISE ANSWER here BY

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FINAL TWEAK HANSOM GATHER  
Answer: The hearing can't begin until you do this—LISTEN

BOOKS

COMING HOME

By George Davis. Random House. 208 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Peter Rand

THE air war in Southeast Asia must be the great metaphor for depersonalized evil of our age, for it most utterly removes the killer from the humans he is killing, from the *mano a mano* of combat, from control over what he wrecks, hence from the humanness of his killing. If dehumanizes the killers. These instruments, the pilots who fly the F-105s, are victims of their own warfare. The "gook" gets killed, or maimed; the U.S. airman is unmoved. His death is abstract.

That death is nevertheless made very real by George Davis's laconic prose in his first novel, "Coming Home." It is no novel of passion; Davis has eliminated his own voice, his own narrative line. The narrative shifts from character to character, as if the author lays down the episodes that draw their desultory faces together. Thus each character speaks from his or her own psychic prison within the greater dome of complicity. Davis presumes nothing of his people, allows them no sentimental lipotholies at all. He has written a novel about three men who try to break free.

They are pilots who room together in Thailand. Stacy is white, Ben and Childress are black. Ben is a Harvard graduate and Childress is a Texan who quit college to join the Air Force and was sent to Southeast Asia, where he is about to complete his tour. Stacy is a high-school dropout from Rochester, N.Y., he is saving his money for a trip to Europe, his childhood sweetheart, about whom he fantasizes for most of the novel. Childress has a Thai whore, whom he doesn't want Ben to inherit, although Ben is waiting for him to leave so that he will have a girl who speaks English. Stacy asks Childress why he doesn't want Ben to inherit his white. "I don't know," Childress replies, and goes on to tell Stacy that he will plant Communist papers on the girl, which the authorities will find.

The authorities do find the papers; but not before Stacy tries to relieve them, acting on a confused, liberal impulse to avert what he perceives as an overused wrong. Meanwhile Ben inherits the girl and takes her on leave to Bangkok, where there is more and more struggling with his conscience and the racist killing in which he is participating. He defects to Sweden. Childress ends up in a Baltimore jail for killing a cop. The papers that he planted will be used against him, for Stacy has blundered into explaining the whole story to civilian police, who can use it in their gathering case against Childress. Finally Roxanne, Stacy's girl, visits Childress

in jail, where she will somehow realize Stacy's worst fantasy. None of these three men really breaks free. Ben is imprisoned in his mind, he has already experienced severe-by-Harvard or by his "training," and he acts out of bland scruple. Childress is a creature of his name; he acts to stay in prison. Stacy acts out of sexual fantasy, and kills himself. "I think about Childress and her together... The world is full of Gooks and niggers and they'll tear down everything the white man has ever built. I say to myself... I wouldn't touch her now with a ten-foot pole. ... My hands sweat on the trigger of the ejection seat, but for some reason I pause, then I can almost feel the explosion... I see the flash for an instant before everything goes black."

Davis's characters speak in voices muted by a communal passivity though with clarity and articulation, and they differ from one another not according to passion but according to attitude.

"Coming Home" is a characterization of ideas, and Davis has written into it some elusive vitality. He has very simply written a visual impression of the landscape of war in Vietnam. His flight descriptions are superb. There are some funny elements: a darkly comic monologue, for example, from Lieutenant Colonel Milligan, a "wunderkind" mercenary with pin moss on his tongue. Davis's women are subsidiary; they are all prisoners of their men; they suffer, like their men, from terrible isolation and loneliness.

Davis writes with complete assurance. The geometry of his novel is cinematic—so is the writing, which is itself explanatory, so that Davis sacrifices little for the immediacy he has achieved. His people speak from completely plausible states of mind, briefly, without extravagance.

"Coming Home" is our war novel, it suggests much more in its brief episodes than the curious jumble of racial killing and the little drama of the three protagonists. It suggests that oppression possesses a limitless hierarchy, that the Vietnam war contains, metaphorically, the image of our own social death. It suggests that we are alone with our misconceptions. So of course it does not celebrate courage, or physical endurance, or nobility among men, or even, evil among men.

"Coming Home" is a sure, swift design for the death of feeling.

Peter Rand is the author of "Firestorm," a novel, and is working on a second.  
© New York Times.

CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

- |                           |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS                    | 41 French poodle, for one | 12 Englishman          |
| 1 Drags                   | 42 Harshly                | 15 Crew                |
| 5 Personnel               | 43 In various spots       | 20 Van Kull            |
| 10 British lawbreakers    | 44 Prepares               | 22 Wallet items        |
| 12 Coral lily             | 45 U.S. dancer            | 24 Patent              |
| 13 Lumberjack             | 46 Stupid                 | 25 Apparel items       |
| 15 Sailor's greeting      | 47 Stadium feature        | 26 Inexplicited        |
| 16 Blanc, for one         | 48 Kentucky fort          | 27 Solar deity         |
| 17 Yawny state            | 49 Vasco da               | 28 Kind of drum        |
| 18 "Lazie Borden took..." | 50 alia                   | 31 Was witty           |
| 19 Associate              | 51 Diminutive ending      | 32 Bar order           |
| 21 Bound for              | 52 Isle on the Ouse       | 33 Viva voce           |
| 23 In various spots       | 53 Slightest              | 34 Duke's daughter     |
| 26 Places of confusion    | 54 Coral and caviar       | 36 Schooner feature    |
| 29 Folkician's quest      | 55 DOWN                   | 37 Near miss           |
| 30 In any way             | 1 Extension               | 39 Bloke               |
| 31 Is in accord           | 2 Roman wife              | 40 ilk                 |
| 32 Answer: Abbr.          | 3 Lollobrigida            | 41 Kapok source        |
| 35 Queenly name           | 4 Baggage items           | 42 Abandon             |
| 36 Styles                 | 5 Fraction                | 43 Minimize risk       |
| 37 Marsh bird             | 6 Plant bristle           | 44 Same                |
| 38 Navy officer: Abbr.    | 7 Pot-au                  | 45 Card game           |
| 39 Encrusts               | 8 Warships                | 46 Forces, as to court |
| 40 Military unit          | 9 Currency                | 47 Division word       |
|                           | 10 "Republic" writer      | 48 Reno leavers        |
|                           |                           | 54 Chemical ending     |
|                           |                           | 55 Depot: Abbr.        |

